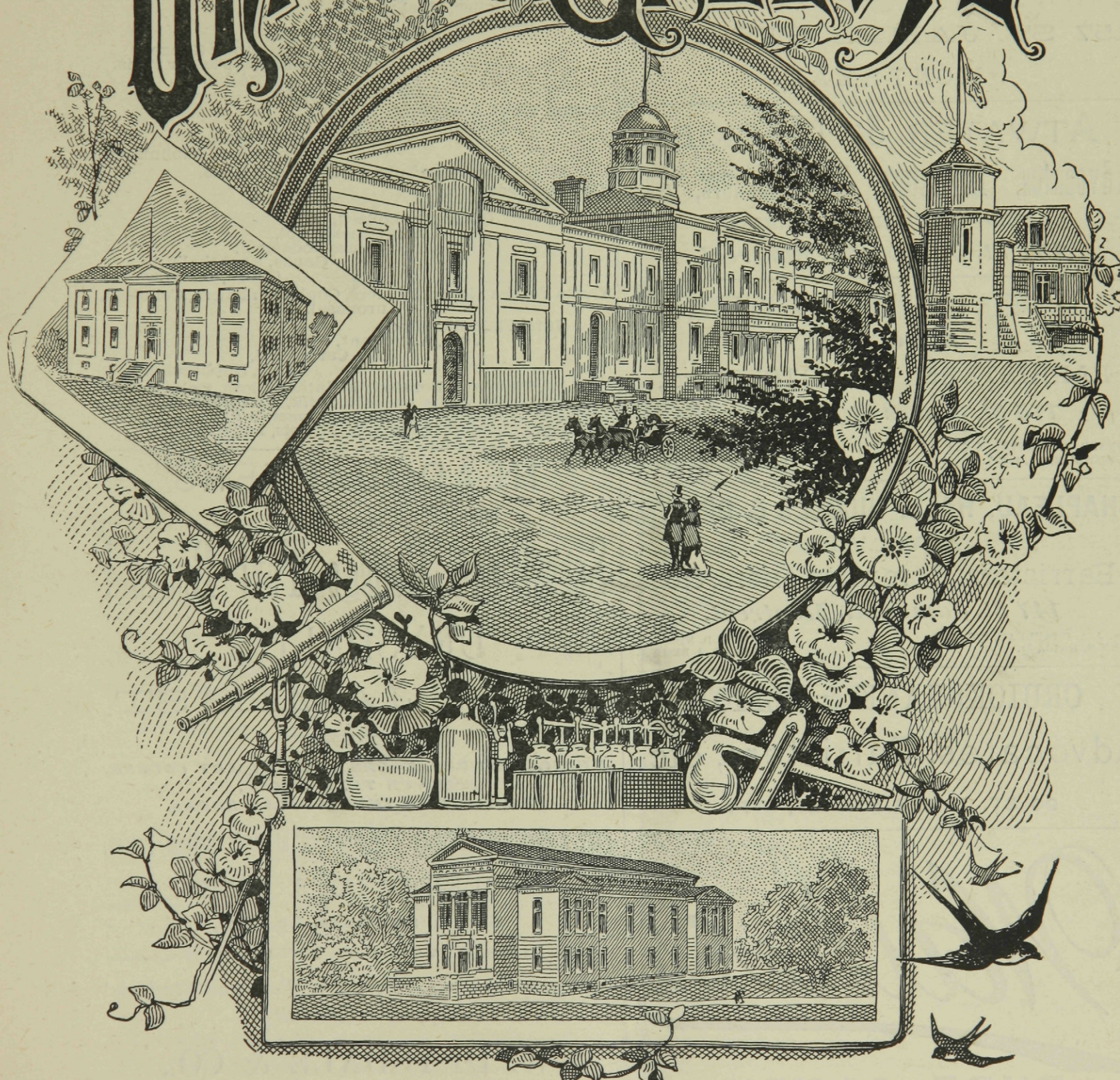


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1888-89



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. XII.]

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, JANUARY 11TH, 1889.

[No. 7.]

## University Gazette.

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The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE is published fortnightly during the College Session.

Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

Published by THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE CO., P. O. Box 1290, Montreal, and printed by The Burland Lith. Co., 9 Bleury Street.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The eighth number of the "University Gazette" will contain, as notable features, a poem by Erol Ger-vase, entitled "An Afternoon in December," and an article on "The Natural Method of Teaching French," by Mr. H. H. Curtis.

### Editorials.

We announce, with regret, the resignation of Mr. Arthur Weir as chief of the Editorial staff.

Mr. Weir's resignation was caused by pressure of outside work, which renders it necessary for him to devote less time to the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE than he feels should be at the disposal of the Editor-in-Chief.

THE GAZETTE will not entirely lose Mr. Weir's services. As Corresponding Editor he retains his position on the staff.

At a subsequent meeting of Editors, Mr. J. A. MacPhail, B.A., was chosen Editor-in-Chief.

### FEMALE EDUCATION IN GREECE.

In a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, H.W.H. gives an interesting account of the education of women in Greece. He justly observes that it is strange that in a land surrounded by countries in which woman is looked upon as little more than the child-bearer, the female sex should occupy the high place she now does in Greece.

He attributes this change in the condition of women in Greece to the influence of two Americans, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, who left Boston in 1830 for Athens, with instructions from the Episcopal authorities, under whose auspices they went forth, to establish schools, and to do nothing "which could justly give rise to the impression that another church or another form of Christianity would be introduced, but to labour to restore to that people the holy simplicity and glorious purity of that very Gospel which St. Paul preached among them."

In 1832 Mrs. Hill opened that then unheard of thing in Greece, a school for girls. Of humble beginnings, its attendance increased to 50, then 100, then 300, and for a long time averaged 700. Mrs. Hill conducted the school for 40 years, and was succeeded by Miss Marion Muir. It is now known as the "American School of the Agora."

Husband and wife became favorites with all classes. Mr. Hill became Chaplain to the British Legation in 1845, and in 1869 Mrs. Hill was requested by some of the leading Greek families to establish a school for the higher education of girls. The "Hill Institute" was the result, and it opened the eyes of all Greece to the importance of educating girls. So far-reaching was its effect that, at the grave of Dr. Hill, who died in 1882, aged 91, the Greek orator said that "the Greek mothers of nearly all our homes were educated at the Hill Institute."

Dr. Hill was buried with almost princely pomp by the Greeks. But his work outlives himself and his wife. Once the Greeks got a taste of female educa-



tion they craved for more. To-day there are 270 public schools for girls, attended by over 20,000 pupils, the first schools having been taught by graduates from the Hill Institute.

According to H.W.H., the finest school for girls in Greece is the Arsakeion, founded by Mr. Arsakes, a patriotic Epirot, who left 500,000 drachmai for the purpose. The Government contributes 20,000 drachmai annually towards this school.

The school grades from the Kindergarten to the normal department, and its pupils vary in age from four years up to eighteen or twenty. The Government is particularly interested in the normal department of the Arsakeion. It recognizes the diplomas given by the authorities of the school, and gives teachers' certificates in turn. Since its start the institution has scattered over Greece and Greek-speaking lands over 2,000 graduates, a very large proportion of whom have taught more or less. The Greeks look upon the Arsakeion as a legitimate result of the Hill Institute, and the two schools have, from the first, worked in perfect harmony. In fact, the graduates of the Hill Institute were the first teachers in the Arsakeion.

The subject of the religious instruction in Greek schools, says H.W.H., is of especial interest. During the revolution over 400 monasteries were destroyed; 150 remain. There are four nunneries. In fact, these religious institutions seem to have flourished better under Turkish rule than under the Greek. The Government is inclined to encroach more and more upon the property of the monasteries. The land granted by the Greek Government to the American Classical School at Athens was taken from the grounds of the neighbouring Convent of the Astomaton. The monks are of two orders—the Cenobites, who live at common tables and according to common rule, and the Idiorhythmics, who are more solitary.

Very largely owing to the influence of the American workers in Greece, the New Testament is used as a text-book in all the elementary schools of the kingdom. The modern Greek text is so nearly identical with the original of the Gospels that all the children can understand them. Large portions of the Gospel are learned by heart as a regular lesson. It is certain that religious instruction is far more thorough in Greek elementary public schools than in American. It is true the priesthood has a part to play in this instruction, and the priests are certainly as a class most ignorant, and in performing the task of examination they are rather learners than examiners. A law has been passed, and is strictly enforced, to the effect that no school can be carried on in Greece

except the priest is allowed to come in to give religious instruction. It is even so with the Hill Institute.

Is it not poetic justice that the New World should restore to the Old the fruits of that learning and love of liberty which the Old gave as a seed to the New!

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

There is a general upward tendency in all the Examinations for admission to the study of the profession, and McGill, as is usual, is taking the initiative, notably in the Medical school. The move is in the interest of the students chiefly, and then in the interest of the profession and of the college. If they were made much more difficult no real harm would result, for those who are now able to pass creditably would not be rejected, and a small percentage of applicants would be excluded, whose deficiency lowers the general average of scholarship. Until a rigid uniform system is adopted, students will slip in whose attainments do not warrant their becoming members of such a learned profession as Medicine. Our own University is not alone in this respect; indeed the students stand remarkably high in respect of scholarship, but the examination papers reveal a condition of intellectual depravity that should not exist in the being of any one student. Making every allowance for the hurry of writing, and the concentration of the mind on deep things in the Examination hall, no student is fit to study or practice medicine whose elementary education has been so neglected that he spells wrist *rist*, elephant *elifant*, shoulder *sholder*, clavicle *clavical*, neck *neak*, ankle *ankel*, psoas *so as*, humerus *humorous*, acetabulum *assatabulum*. Originality in spelling should, as a rule, be deprecated, and it is no disparagement of a man's talent to say that he adheres to recognized forms. There is no need to go out of one's way to spell axis *access*, vein *vane*, or brain *brane*. Yet all this has been done, and in one case forty-three per cent. of the words used were misspelled—but this was in a branch where no matriculation examination was required. Protoplasm is not a counter irritant and should not be spelled *protoplaster*. A fourth-year student may be above the necessity for accuracy, but there is still a prejudice against spelling scalene *scline*. These are but instances taken at random, and if one had access to the fund of information which any examiner possesses, deeper depths of depravity would be revealed. This is not singularly true of McGill, as the forty-three per cent. case will indicate, but it is usually confined to a few men whom a slight elevation of the standard would rightly exclude.



## THE STUDY OF GERMAN.

A new text-book has been introduced in the first year German lectures to replace Schmidt's German Guide. The fact that the latter is prescribed in the calendar for this session, prevented the professor from instituting the desired change, but the students of both sexes unanimously agreed to procure the new grammar at once. We think they were wise, as it is in many ways a great improvement on its predecessor. It is compiled by Professors Van der Smissen and Fraser, of University College, Toronto, and as the Modern Languages course of that institution is known to be particularly strong, one is not surprised to find the book practical, concise and comprehensive. The declensions, auxiliaries, and weak conjugation form the subject matter of the opening pages; the exercises are not so long as those of Schmidt,—who does not remember the hours spent over those interminable *Ausgaben*?—and the sentences for translation do not treat of "Little green nuts," and "Six good old women," but are judiciously selected for conversation; after each lesson is a short oral exercise, with the words in English type.

The German language is one with which every graduate should be conversant. Apart from being of service on the Continental trip so much in vogue with students of to-day, it constitutes the key to a mine of wealth—the German literature—a key that no doctors, scientists, literati, of either sex, can afford to be without. This change of text-books is a step in the right direction. We would like to see more interest taken in the subject at McGill. Last year, University College had an honour class in Modern Languages of about twenty-five; last year our Lansdowne Medal went begging. We would also like to see every student in German in the first rank at the sessional examination. This latter could be accomplished by a little individual effort on the part of each, for language, unlike some studies, does not require exceptional ability, but simply careful mastering of the groundwork, steady application and constant revision.

Mlle. Popelin has passed the law examination of the University of Brussels, and demands that her name be duly entered as a member of the Bar. The matter is to come before the courts for argument. This is the first time that the question has been raised in Europe, and there is much interest in the result.

The letter sent by Cardinal Gibbons and the American Bishops to the Pope, with reference to the Washington University, announces that \$8,000,000 has been collected for the new institution, and that the buildings are now going up. The Cardinal and bishops request the concession of academic privileges to the University, and ask the Pope's approval of its statutes.

## E TENEBRIS LUX.

THE TRACHINÆ OF SOPHOCLES, 94-140.

## I.

O sun! O blazing sun,  
Whom night, star-glorious, dying brings to birth,  
And, when the shades are gathering, lulls to sleep,  
Thee, I implore, to tell me where on earth,  
On what far shore or island of the deep,  
Dwelleth Alcmena's son. Thou, whose all-seeing eye  
Nothing escapes, whate'er is done  
Tell me! O tell me, where is the beloved one?

## II.

So, as a lonely bird for its lost brood  
Laments uncomfited,  
For Hercules doth Dejanira cry  
(Whom once so many suitors sought to wed),  
By yearning love subdued  
And tearless with much sorrow. With the dread  
Of some mishap to her long-absent lord,  
She ever pines upon her widowed bed  
She waits the awful word  
That tells her of his doom.

## III.

As when the strong blasts come  
From north or south the billows ebb and flow  
Unresting, o'er the wide expanse of seas,  
So has thy life been, Theban Hercules,  
Both child and man,—a scene of endless care.  
And yet some god preserves thee from the foe  
Who rules the realms of darkness and despair.

## IV.

Therefore of grief's excess I disapprove,  
And I will utter a far other sham:  
Why cast away the hope of better things?  
The son of Saturn, he who reigns above,  
Granteth to none a life all free from pain,  
But in due time to weary mortals brings  
Sweet joy no less than sorrow,  
And in the north the stars decline and rise.

## V.

Nor night, nor gloomy woe, nor aught they prize  
With mortals makes long stay, but to their eyes  
One joy is present, absent on the morrow  
But grief from joy may ever solace borrow—  
Wherefore, my queen, take courage, knowing well  
They, whom Heaven loves are safe where'er they dwell.

JOHN READE.

## Contributions.

## BURNS, FRANKLIN, JOHNSON.

In a letter to Dr. Moore, dated August 2nd, 1787, Robert Burns, while relating the incidents of his early life, writes:—"The earliest composition that I recollect taking pleasure in, was 'The Vision of Mirza.'" After this, it is interesting to read the following passage at pp. 31-2 of "The Life of Dr. Franklin," by Mason L. Weems (6th Edit., Carey, Pa.):—"The next day, going into a fresh part of the town, he saw, at the side of the street, a little table spread out, and covered with a parcel of toys, among which lay an odd volume, with a neat old woman sitting by. As he approached the table to look at the book, the old lady, lifting on him a most pleasant countenance, said—'Well, my little man, do you ever dream dreams?' Ben, rather startled at so strange a salutation, replied that had dreamt in his time. 'Well,' said the old lady, 'I dreamed last night that a little man, just like you, came along here, and bought that old book of mine.' 'And pray, Madam, what do you ask for your old book?' 'Only fourpence-halfpenny,' said the old lady. 'Well, Madam,' continued Ben, 'as your dreaming shall turn out true, there's your money.' \* \* \* \* \*



On leaving the old woman he opened his book, when behold, what should it be but an odd volume of the *Spectator*! The number which he chanced to open was—'The Vision of Mirza,' which so caught his attention that he could not take it off until he got through." As Franklin was born in 1706, and as this incident took place while he was 13 years old, it happened in 1719, the very year of Addison's death. Burns died six years after Franklin (who lived to the age of 84), but was born 53 years after him, dying at the early age of 37. We must not forget what Dr. Johnson wrote in his "Life of Addison"—"Whoever wished to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison." The ghost of Addison must surely be pleased, if it has ever learnt that "The Vision of Mirza" was the favourite composition of two men so eminent, and yet so different, as Benjamin Franklin and Robert Burns.

I find another interesting coincidence at p. 104 of the same "Life of Franklin" that I have quoted above. Ben, when a young man, had a conceited and disagreeable "chum," named Keimer, who lived in the same house with him. Ben, who had, *temporarily* only, become a vegetarian, had also carried his point with Keimer, and accordingly engaged an old woman to become their cook, and gave her, off-hand, written receipts for three and forty dishes—not one of which contained a single atom of fish, flesh, or fowl. "For their first day's breakfast," writes Mr. Weems, "the old woman treated them to a tureen of oatmeal gruel. Keimer was particularly fond of his breakfast, at which a nice beefsteak with onion sauce was a standing dish. It was as good as a farce to Ben to see with what an eye Keimer regarded the tureen, when, in place of his steak, hot and savoury, he beheld this pale, meagre-looking slop.

'What have you got there?' said he, with a scowling eye.

'A dish of nice, hasty pudding, sir,' replied Ben, 'made of oats.'

'Of oats!' retorted Keimer, with a voice raised to a scream.

'Yes, sir, oats,' rejoined Ben; 'oats, that precious grain which gives such elegance and fire to our noblest of quadrupeds—the horse.'

Keimer growled out that he was no horse, to eat oats.

'No matter for that,' replied Ben, 'tis equally good for men.'

Keimer denied that any human being ever ate oats.

'Aye!' said Ben, 'and pray, what's become of the Scotch? Don't they live on oats? And yet, where will you find a people so 'bonny, blythe, and gay'—a nation of such wits and warriors?'

As there was no answering this, Keimer sat down to the tureen, and, with many wry faces, swallowed a few spoonfuls."

Turning now to Boswell's "Life of Johnson," p. 97 (John Murray, 1853), we find the doctor's definition of "oats" as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people."

Again, at p. 399 of the same volume, the following note is quoted from Sir Walter Scott:—"Lord Elibank made a happy retort on Dr. Johnson's definition of oats as the food of horses in England, and of men in Scotland. 'Yes,' said he, '*and where else will you find such horses and such men?*'" At p. 489 Boswell, who has been visiting Lichfield, observes:—"It was pleasant to me to find that '*oats*,' the '*food of horses*,' were so much used as *the food of the people* in Dr. Johnson's own town."

The subject is again mentioned at p. 588, when Pennant's "London" is quoted as follows:—"I brought on myself his transient rage, by observing that in his tour in Scotland, he once had long and woeful experience of oats being the food of men in Scotland, as they were of horses in England. It was a national reflection unworthy of him, and I shot my bolt. In turn he gave me a tender hug."

Finally, at p. 713, we have what Dr. Johnson himself said about his famous definition:—"After musing for some time he said—'I wonder how I should have any enemies, for I do harm to nobody?'

Boswell—"In the first place, sir, you will be pleased to recollect that you set out with attacking the Scotch; so you got a whole nation for your enemies.'

Johnson—"Why, I own that by my definition of *oats* I meant to vex them.'

Boswell—"Pray, sir, can you trace the cause of your antipathy to the Scotch?'

Johnson—"I cannot, sir.'

Boswell—"Old Mr. Sheridan says it was because they sold Charles the First.'

Johnson—"Then, sir, old Mr. Sheridan has found out a very good reason.'"

I will add one more illustrative anecdote to show that "oats" had supported the Scottish people long before the Leviathan of Literature maliciously alluded to the fact. William Drummond, of Hawthornden, was born in 1585 and died in 1649. He left behind him, in manuscript, a volume, on the title-page of which he inscribed:—"Democritic, a Labyrinth of Delight, or Works Preparative for the Apologie of Democritus: containing the Pasquils, Apotheames, Impresas, Anagrames, Epitaphes, Epigrames, in French, Italiane, Spanishe, Latine, of this and the late age before." A great portion of the work is, from its licentiousness, unfit for publication; but specimens of it have been printed in the "*Archæologica Scotica*." Among them may be found the following anecdote:—"Two Low Country men being in Scotland, the one asked the other how it was possible the men were so tall and big and the horses so little? 'Do you not know,' said the other, 'that the men here eat all the horses' bread?' meaning our oat-bread, which the commons use."

The name, "Land o' Cakes," which has been given by Burns and other writers to Scotland, has no doubt often been a puzzle to foreigners. The *sobriquet* can, of course, refer only to the oatmeal cakes, which are a common national article of food, particularly among the poorer classes.

Boswell asked Johnson if he did not see meat and drink enough in Scotland when he visited it?



"Why, yes, sir; meat and drink enough to give the inhabitants sufficient strength to run away from home."

On another occasion Boswell stated that a beggar starving in Scotland was an impossibility. To this Johnson replied—"That does not arise from the want of beggars, but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman." Again—"It is to no purpose," he said, "to tell me that eggs are a penny a dozen in the Highlands; that is not because eggs are many, but because pence are few." Of Scottish learning, he remarked—"It is like bread in a besieged town; every man gets a little, but no man gets a full meal."

GEO. MURRAY.

## A BATCH OF DEFINITIONS.

### VI.

POVERTY.—Hard sugar for sweetening wealth.

PRISON.—The grave where state-doctors bury their murdered patients.

REVENGE.—Quenching your thirst with brandy.

SAVAGE.—A mark to show Civilization how far she has travelled.

SCHOLAR.—A worker for the noblest wealth, whose banker is his memory.

SHIP.—An extempore island, by which Earth defeats Ocean's attempt to separate men.

SINCERITY.—A free, bracing air, which hardy natures love to exercise themselves in, but which puny natures fear to breathe.

SLAVE.—Every one who believes himself not free.

SLOTH.—Voluntary paralysis.

SWORD.—Passion's special pleader in Folly's Court of Appeal.

TIME.—The scene-shifter to the world's drama.

TOBACCO.—A triple *memento mori*—dust for the nose, ashes for the mouth, and poison for the stomach.

TOLERATION.—An acknowledgment of the possibility of the truth in others.

TREE.—One of Nature's customers, who has a new suit of clothes every year, and returns the old ones.

TYRANNY.—Knocking people down for the crime of standing upright.

WAGES.—Gold-dust thrown by Capital in the eyes of Labour.

WINE.—Bottled fever.

Q.

With this Batch of Definitions, Mr. Mott finishes his contributions in this line. We feel sure that our readers have, like ourselves, thoroughly enjoyed the kindly humour of some of the definitions, the cynicism of others, and the keenness of all.—EDS. UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

## BED-TIME.

After tea, meek as can be,  
The freshman goes to his lonely den;  
But his mind will dose, and his eyes soon close,  
And he gets to bed by ten.

Supper done, "Now for fun,"  
The Sophie cries; and by seven  
He's down on the pave, where the tough little knave  
Never thinks of his bed 'fore eleven.

Tea time past, free at last,  
The Junior hastes to see his "cousin;"  
And Cupid's dart will not let him part  
Till the clock rings out a dozen.

His light meal o'er, through psychic lore  
The Senior toils, nor's done  
Till his lamp burns low, and the chanticler's crow  
Announces the hour of one.

—Brunonian.

## McGill News.

Lectures in the Medical faculty were resumed on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

We congratulate the orderly janitor of the Peter Redpath Museum on his marriage during the holidays.

Dr. Eton and Mr. Lafleur have kindly consented to act as judges of the essays on "Painting of the Renaissance and its Principles," to be written by members of the Delta Sigma Society.

Out of a class of seventeen who presented themselves for the supplementary examination in Anatomy, only four were successful. Evidently the shepherd intends keeping his lambs around him.

In reply to the request in last issue, the following "slogans" have been sent in, and they are now submitted to the student public.—[EDS. UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

What's the matter with old McGill? She's all right!

Great Scott!

Slam bang—McGill!

Whoop-her-up—McGill!

Mc—G—i—l—l—McGill!—Mc—G—i—ll!!—

Mc—G—i—ll!!—Mc—G—i—ll!!—Mc—G—i—ll!!—  
the Faculty!

On Thursday, Jan. 3rd, a number of graduates and students were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Murray, at their home on MacKay street. After a very pleasant evening and a sumptuous supper, the following programme of impromptu speeches was carried out, everyone present taking part:—

Education and Literature in Montreal.....	Miss Hunter.....	Mr. MacPhail.
Art in Montreal.....	Mr. Martin.....	Miss Evans.
Our Great Neighbour...	Mrs. Murray.....	Mr. Brown.
The Glee Club.....	Mr. Le Rossignol..	Miss Wilson.
The Delta Sigma.....	Miss A. Murray...	Miss Reid.
Queen's College.....	Prof. Murray.....	Miss Ritchie.
Class '89.....	Mr. Day.....	Miss Reid.
Class '88.....	Prof. Murray.....	Miss Ritchie.
Absent Members.....	Mr. Lafleur.....	Prof. Murray.



This reunion was specially planned for the class of '88, and is but another proof of the interest in, and hospitality to, the students, which Dr. Murray and his wife have always shown.

Mrs. Murray is to be congratulated on having devised a method of entertainment, at once novel and improving. Perhaps the idea may spread, and such "Feasts of Reason" become a popular item at holiday gatherings.

### CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the Christmas examinations:

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

**SUPPLEMENTAL IN ANATOMY.**—Hewitt, Hayes, Jenkins, Woodruff.

**SUPPLEMENTAL IN BOTANY.**—Second Year Students—O'Connor, Moss, Richards.

**BOTANY.**—First year—(in alphabetical order)—G. A. Berwick, R. H. Berwick, Binmore, Bovin, Boyce, Brousseau, Brown, Bruce, Carmichael, Coban, Cooper, Chabot, Chipman, Day, Du Vernet, Ellis, Clendenning, Graham, Grant, Halliday, Hayes, Henderson, Jamieson, Johnson, King, Lang, Langley, McKenty, McKinnon, McLennan, McLeod, McNally, McKay, Martin, Mair, Massiah, Mead, Melkie, Outwater, Patterson, Phelan, Robinson, Scoville, Tuplin, N. Taylor, T. T. Taylor, Thompson, Walker, Walsh, Watson and Young.

**VETERINARY STUDENTS.**—Cannon, Gorham, Henderson, Higginson, Hill, Joel, Macaulay, MacDonald, T. R. MacNaughton, Miller, Scanlan, Scott, Simpson, St. Louis, Sturrock, Townsend, Watson, Williamson, Young.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—Names being in order of merit—Seventy-five per cent. and over.—W. A. Brown, A. Alexander, A. T. Moller, A. Lore, Morrow, R. E. Webster, J. R. Spier, A. Dewen, J. C. Clemishaw, W. Troy, R. J. Gibson, J. H. McMillan, J. A. Moss, R. Bennie, W. P. Williamson, C. I. Kelly, D. C. McGuire, C. M. Carlow, E. M. Lambert, N. M. Watson, A. Sparling, P. R. Mutch.

Sixty-six per cent. and over.—W. H. Hollie, C. H. Park, C. F. Smith, R. A. Bowie, D. N. Moore, B. H. Calkin.

Passed—Fifty per cent. and over.—J. Brown, Lovering, M. M. Martin, A. A. McCrimmon, D. Neil, E. J. Keir, H. H. Patten, I. F. Robertson, A. G. Smith, J. H. Smith, R. Smith. Special.—F. McKeowan, E. Mulligan, C. O'Conner.

#### FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

**GEOLOGY.**—Third year—Class I.—Lea, Edwards and Hersey, equal; Young. Class II.—Shuttleworth, Mattice, Rexford, Calvert, Ellacott, Reed, Hawkins. Class III.—Denison.

**ZOOLOGY.**—Second year—Class I.—Evans and Smail, equal; Stone, Breckerdyke and McAul and Walker, equal. Class II.—Russell, Jamieson and Shuttleworth, equal; Bulman, Calvert, Schweltzer. Class III.—Tighe, Stuart.

**ENGLISH.**—First year—Class I.—LeRossignol. Class II.—None. Class III.—Denis, Adams; Copeland and Warren, equal; Murphy and Simpson, equal; Laurie, Rutherford, Cunningham, Bolton; Ryan and Stevenson, equal; Eadie, Purvis.

**FRENCH.**—First year—Class I.—Le Rossignol. Class II.—Adams, Cunningham, Laurie. Class III.—Ryan, Copeland. French—(2nd year)—Class I.—Stone and Wingham, equal. Class II.—None. Class III.—Russell, Williams.

#### FACULTY OF ARTS.

**GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.**—Fourth year—Class I., Deeks and Squire, equal; W. L. Jamieson, Stevens, Rogers. Class II., Walsh, Caldwell, McKenzie, Garth. Class III., Read.

**ASTRONOMY.**—Fourth year—Class I., W. L. Jamieson, D. B. Holden. Class II., T. N. Walsh. Class III., McCusker, Read, McKenzie.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**—Fourth year—Class I., Wilson, Robertson and Truell, equal. Class II., Stevenson, Read, Lee. Class III., Meighen, Austin, Garth, Holden, Jamieson McKenzie, McCusker, Watt.

**GREEK.**—(Fourth Year)—Class I.—Gibson, Stevenson, W. L. Jamieson. Class II.—Meighen and T. N. Walsh, equal. Class III.—McCusker; Garth and F. W. Read, equal.

**LATIN.**—(Fourth Year)—Class I.—Gibson, Rennie. Class II.—Meighen. Class III.—Rogers, Truell.

**LATIN.**—(Third Year)—Class I.—Williams, Colclough, Nicholls, Abbott, Derick, Robertson, Binmore; Davidson and Fry and Moss and Parker and Scott, equal. Class II.—Tolmie; J. T. Botterell and Trenholme, equal; H. J. R. Botterell; Hall and Sutherland, equal; McDuffee. Class III.—Hunter, Henderson, Macfarlane, Kinghorn, Paton.

**GREEK.**—(Third Year)—Class I.—Nicholls; Abbott and Colclough, equal; Derick, Daley, Swanson; Binmore and Cameron, equal. Class II.—Sutherland; Fry and Moss and Tolmie, equal; Mack, Mathewson, Hunter, A. W. Walsh, Richardson. Class III.—McGregor; E. A. Elliott and Parker, equal; Reid, Henderson, Ross, Finch.

**ZOOLOGY.**—Third year—Class I.—Williams, Derrick and Hall, equal; Botterell, J., and Walsh, A., equal; Abbott and Nicholls, equal; Daley, Oaten, Trenholme and Moss, equal; Scott, Cameron and Fry and Sutherland and Long, equal; Robertson and Robins, equal; McDuffee; Binmore and Richardson and Macdougall, equal. Class II.—Botterell, I., and Kinghorn and Ross and Mack, equal; Elliott and Moore, C., equal; Mathewson, Lambly and Paton, equal; Manning; Henderson and Swanston and Macfarlane, equal; Walsh, W. E. Class III.—McGregor, Moore, S., Finch, Colclough, Kennedy.

**MECHANICS.**—Third year—Class I., Tory and Daley, equal; Sutherland, McDougall, Fry, MacVicar, A. R. Hall, Davidson, Tolmie. Class II., Binmore, Cameron, and J. A. Elliot, equal; D. J. Fraser, J. J. Ross, Abbott and Kinghorn, equal. Class III., A. W. Walsh, Hunter, Reid, Moss; Paton and Scott, equal; Parker, Macfarlane, J. T. Botterell and McDuffee, equal; Mathewson, Moore, Henderson.

**LOGIC.**—(Third Year)—Class I.—Fraser and McDougall, equal; Williams; J. A. Elliott and McVicar, equal; Fry, Abbott, Hall, Davidson, Richardson. Class II.—Swanson, Caldwell, McGregor, Kinghorn, Fry. Class III.—E. A. Elliott, C. Moore, Finch, S. Moore.

**LATIN.**—(Second year)—Class I., Henderson and Le Rossignol, equal; Gunn, Waud; Guthrie and McGregor and Patterson, equal; Mewhort and Reeves, equal; Ellenwood, Hipp. Class II., Smith, J. F. Warne, G. Whyte, Oliver, Flinn, E. B. McGregor, Dobson and Moffatt, equal; McAlpine and Young, equal; McDougall, Hall. Class III., Orton, Hunter and McMillan, equal; Hamilton and R. E. Moore, and W. A. Warne, equal; Russell, Findlay, Craik, Holden and Tees, equal; Cameron, Cole and McCallum, equal; Mooney, McLeod, J. White, McCaskill.

**GREEK.**—(Second year)—Class I., Le Rossignol and J. W. McGregor, equal; Gunn, Henderson, Paterson, Ellenwood. Class II., Guthrie and E. R. McGregor and Reeves, equal; Hipp, J. F. Warne, Cole; Hunter and Oliver, equal; McAlpine; W. A. Warne and G. Whyte, equal; Class III., McDougall, Holden, Tees and Young, equal; Orton, Hamilton, Russell; Dobson, Moore and McCaskill, equal; McLeod, Craik, J. Whyte.

**FRENCH.**—(Second year)—Class I., J. M. McGregor, Moffat and Smith, equal; Gunn and Le Rossignol, equal; Hipp. Class II., Pattison, E. B. McGregor, Oliver, Hall, Baillie, Holden, Young, McCallum and J. F. Warne, equal; Mooney, Reeves, Ellenwood, Mewhort. Class III., G. Whyte, Tees, J. T. White, McMillan, W. A. Warne.

**GERMAN.**—(Second Year)—Class I.—McGregor, Mooney, Baillie, Hall. Class II.—Ellenwood, Mewhort, equal; Moffatt, Smith, equal. Class III.—McMillan.

**PSYCHOLOGY.**—Second year—Class I.—Gunn and LeRossignol and Mooney and Wilson, equal; Judge and McGregor, J. M., and Warne, J., equal; Moffatt and Oliver, equal; Baillie



and Henderson and Patteson, equal; Chantler and Whyte, G., equal; Reeves, Finlay and Hamilton and Smith and Tees, equal; Ellenwood and Guthrie, equal; Craik; Hall and Young, equal; Clendinneng, Flagg and Flinn, equal. Class II.—McAlpine, Russell, Hunter and McMillan, equal; Cole, McGregor, E. B. McDougall Holden and Orton, equal; Moore, Mewhort, Humphrey, Dobson and Warne, W., equal. Class III.—Hipp, McCaskill and Tripp, equal; McLeod, J. W., and Whyte, J., equal; Mitchell, T., Bailie, J. E., Cameron, D. E., and MacCallum, equal; McLeod, N.

**BOTANY.**—(Second year)—Class I., Baillie, Stevenson, and J. F. Warne, equal; J. M. McGregor, Smith, Le Rossignol, Dunn, McMillan and Craik, equal; McDougall, Flagg; Moffat and Mooney and Henderson, equal; E. B. McGregor and Mewhort and W. A. Warne and Chantler, equal. Class II., Hall, Pattison, Ellenwood, Hamilton; Guthrie and McAlpine, equal; Hipp; Dobson and Hunter, equal; Cole; Blachford and J. Whyte, equal; Oliver. Class III., Holden, Flinn; McLeod and Orton and Reeves, equal; G. Whyte; Russel and Humphrey, equal; Tees, Young, MacCaskill, Mussen, Cameron, Moore, MacCallum.

**ENGLISH.**—First year—Class I.—Archibald, Raynes, Kollmyer, Darling, Campbell, Pitcher, Boright, McIver, and Ryan and Wood, equal; Thompson, J. S., Macdonald, Mitchell and Robins, equal. Class II.—Craig, Davey and Russel, equal; Tatley, Read, Angus and Cushing and Drum, equal; Lyman and McLennan, equal; Barron and Hunt and Jacques and Patterson, equal; Brown and Day and Ellicott and Taylor, equal. Class III.—Blatchford, Shaw, Ross, Tener, Anderson and Davis, equal; Carmichael, McCoy, Smyth, Grisbrook, Leach, Pritchard, Thompson, J.; McInnes and McKenzie, equal; A. D. Fraser and McHarg, equal.

**LATIN.**—(First year)—Class I., Wood, K. M. Campbell; Kollmyer and Ryan, equal; Boright, Robins, Taylor; Archibald and Cushing, equal; Barron, Drum and Mitchell, equal; Angus and McDonald, equal; Pitcher. Class II., McIver; Day and McLellan, equal; Monk, Hunt, Blachford; Pritchard and Shaw and Tatley, equal; McCoy, Craig; J. K. Ross and J. Thompson, equal; Anderson; Carmichael and Paterson and Sadler, equal. Class III., Brown, Leach, Smith; Jaquays and Raynes and Rodger, equal; Aylen; Davis and Read, equal; Lyman; Davey and R. O. Ross, equal; Graham, Russel, Grisbrooke, Williams, McKenzie, McHarg, Jekill, H. W. Blunt.

**GREEK.**—(First year)—Class I., Wood, Kollmyer, Ryan, Robins, Barron, Archibald, Cushing and McIver, equal; Mitchell. Class II., K. M. Campbell, Drum and Taylor, equal; Day, McCoy, Pritchard, Blachford, Hunt and Shaw, equal; Read and R. O. Ross, equal; Anderson; Brown and McLennan and Russel, equal. Class III., Davey; Patterson and Smyth, Aylen, Davis, Jaquays and Sadler and Thompson, equal; Carmichael, Williams, Graham, Grisbrook, H. W. Blunt, Lord, McKenzie, Jekill, McHarg.

**FRENCH.**—(First year)—Class I., H. Johnson, Blachford; Boright and Wood, equal; Kollmyer, Archibald, Ryan, Craig, Robins, MacDonald, Barron, R. J. Mitchell, Angus and Lord, equal. Class II., McDuffee; Day and Campbell, and McIver and Pitcher, and Taylor, equal; Rankin, Cushing, Lyman, Smyth; Drum and Leach, equal; Humphrey and McHarg, equal; Hunt. Class III., H. Blachford and Graham, equal; Shaw, Tatley, Carmichael, Bullock, Sadler, Blunt, McCoy, D. Brown; Aylen and Thompson, equal; Jaquays.

**GERMAN.**—(First Year)—Class I.—Craig, Tatley, R. Campbell, Boright, Pitcher, Angus, Rayner, Lyman, Orton. Class II.—Macdonald, Henderson, Blunt. Class III.—Leach, Teckill.

**MATHEMATICS.**—(First year)—Class I., Wood, Kollmyer, Cushing, Boright, Barrow, Robins, Campbell (K. M.), Pitcher and Taylor, equal; Pritchard, Darey. Class II., Mitchell, Ryan, Ross (R.), Drum, Tatley and Thompson, equal. Class III., Blachford, Shaw, Sadler; Raynes and Smith, equal; Graham, Day, Archibald, McIvar, Anderson, Angus, Ellicott; McKenzie and Russel, equal; McCoy, Jaquays, Davis; Hunt and A. Robertson, equal; McHarg, McDonald; Bullock and Craig and Jekill, equal; McLennan, Brown, D. Aylen.

**CHEMISTRY.**—(First Year)—Class I.—Wood, Davey, Kollmyer, Jas. Taylor; Rankin and Ross, equal. Class II.—Tatley, Ryan; Boright and Pritchard, equal; Archibald and Raynes, equal; R. J. W. Mitchell; Aylen and Barron and Cushing and McInnes and Smyth, equal; John S. Thomson, McIver, Clendinnen; Jackson and Robins and Wm. Russell, equal; Blatchford and K. Campbell and Pitcher, equal; Brown, Patterson, McHarg, Sadler, Tener. Class III.—Anderson; Davis and McCoy and McKenzie and Read, equal; Craig and Ellicott and Shaw, equal; Eadie; Day and A. Robertson, equal; Angus and Gourlay, equal; Drum, Jas. Thompson, Jaquays; Graham and Grisbrook and MacDonald, equal; Bullock and Hunt and McDuffee and McLennan, equal.

**HEBREW.**—(Elementary Course)—Class I.—B. A. Fyles and Judge and F. E. Daley, equal; Horsey, Howitt, Lee; Davey, and Flagg and Kennedy, equal; Bouchard and Elliott and Long and Mack, equal; Reid; Caldwell and E. Maynard and Ross, equal; Davis. Class II.—Patterson and Fraser, equal; Russell, Tener, Read, Anderson; Guthrie and Pritchard, equal. Class III.—Oaten and St. Aubin and Moise Maynard and McLennan, equal; Colclough, Robertson; Eadie and MacInnes, equal; Grisbrook.

#### FACULTY OF LAW.

**CIVIL LAW, HISTORY OF PRIVILEGES AND HYPOTHECS, PRESCRIPTION, IMPRISONMENT IN CIVIL CASES**—Third year. R. H. Clerk and F. Topp, equal; C. A. Barnard. Second year.—W. A. Kneeland and D. H. Girouard, equal; G. P. England, H. R. Pelletier, A. E. Harvey and T. J. Vipond, equal; J. D. L. Ambrose. First year.—F. J. Hatchette, F. W. Hibbard, V. Geoffrion.

**CIVIL LAW, SUCCESSION, ETC.**—Third year.—R. H. Clerk, F. Topp, C. A. Barnard. Second year.—W. A. Kneeland, D. H. Girouard, A. E. Harvey, H. R. Pelletier, G. P. England, T. J. Vipond, J. D. L. Ambrose. First year.—F. G. Hatchette, V. Geoffrion, F. W. Hibbard.

Passed the Christmas examinations in order of merit.—Third year.—Clerk, Topp, Barnard. Second year.—Kneeland, Girouard, Harvey, Pelletier, England, Vipond, Ambrose. First year.—Hatchette, Geoffrion, Hibbard.

### Societies.

#### UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The last meeting of this Society, for the past year, was held on Friday, 15th December, Mr. A. R. Oughtred in the chair. Mr. H. H. Curtis was appointed one of the speakers on the public debate, in place of Mr. Parmelee, resigned. The speakers, as they now stand, are Messrs. Mackie, Curtis, Yates, and Hibbard. The subject of debate, "Should Manual Training be given in Elementary Schools?" was well supported on the affirmative by Messrs. Le Rossignol and Yates, and on the negative by Messrs. Curtis and Hibbard, and decided in favour of the negative.

Some time ago the authorities of Columbia College passed a resolution to the effect that caps and gowns should be worn. The college paper makes the above announcement, and then says: "While not wishing to cast a reflection on any action of our esteemed Trustees, we feel called upon to state that being the persons who had the choice in this matter, we decided to wear the dress of an American citizen, and we do loudly proclaim to the college world at large that only freshmen and chumps wear mortar-boards at Columbia."



[For THE GAZETTE.]

## NOTHING WITHOUT LOVE.

(Translated from the German of Vogl.)

## I.

Little sprightly bird, and free,  
Happy in swift flight forever,  
Singing blithely on each tree,  
But—without love—never, never!

## II.

Nodding flowers as they grow,  
Whisper in the morning glimmer;  
"Life, how beautiful art thou,  
But without love—never, never."

## III.

Billows word for word exchange  
Flashing in bright rays of silver,  
Two by two they gladly range,  
But without love—never, never!

## IV.

Thou heart, filled with joy or pain  
Feelest too this one truth ever,  
Blest will thou alone remain,  
But without love—never, never!

A. G. G.

## Personals.

T. Henderson, B. Sc., is in town.

A. P. Murray, B.A., '87, is making his home in Scotland, amidst commercial interests.

P. E. Ritchie, B.A., '86, who is studying Law in Toronto, is spending the holidays at home.

C. L. Walters, B.Sc., '88, is spending his energy in an Educational publishing house in Boston.

Miss O. G. Ritchie, B.A., Med., '91, Queen's College, Kingston, is spending the holidays in Montreal.

Raoul Rinfret, B. Sc., '87, is making preparations for a momentous event, to take place early next week.

J. A. Hislop, B. Sc., spent a week in town. He came home for the holidays, and is returning to Omaha in a few days.

J. M. McCarthy, B.Sc., beamed upon us last week; he was on his way to resume his railroad work in New York State.

Miss Mitchell, M.D., has returned from London, Eng., and will shortly begin practising in this city, treating especially women's and children's diseases.

R. B. Henderson, B.A., '87, the "Rusher," has come for his Christmas dinner. He brought with him R. B. Sweeny, B.A., '88, who is also studying law in Toronto.

A memorable meeting took place in a mining town of Colorado. It came about in this way:—W. A. Carlyle, B.Sc., '87, conveyed the intelligence by telegraph to C. H. MacNutt, B. Sc., '88, that there was a void in the industrial life of the country, which his manly form alone could fill. He left for the West at once, and on his way, fell in with W. J. Hamilton, B. Sc., '88, and then the three scientists joined forces. Not one of the participants has been heard from.

## Exchanges.

Correspondents are reminded that all communications should be sent to Box 1290, Montreal; this is the only address by which they are sure to reach us.

The *Portfolio*, published by the young ladies of Hamilton Ladies' College, opens with a Christmas Carol, and is generally an acceptable holiday number.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* is filled with sound, fresh matter, and the editors evidently attempt to keep themselves in touch with other colleges. It keeps a keen eye on its surroundings, and has always a useful, incisive comment to make. Many of the attempts at pleasantry are inclined to be elephantine, and some of them might be objectionable to the persons concerned.

The Christmas number of the *'Varsity* opens with a capital cut of the entrance door to that fine architectural work, the University of Toronto. The issue contains a high class of contributions, which make it one of our most weighty exchanges. Among the writers are Louis Frechette, Sir Daniel Wilson, and Charles G. D. Roberts.

With the current number, the *Owl* celebrates its first anniversary, and it has no reason to be ashamed of its sturdiness and general evidence of health. The reading matter is substantial and solid, and large questions are discussed.

The *Almafilian* is filled with a lot of little things, and indicates a skilful use of the scissors. There are numberless items of truth and point, but the college side does not come up to the requisites of a student's paper.

The *Epsomian* is at hand. The English exchanges do not come up to the robustness and freshness of thought that is found in their American contemporaries.

The *Sunbeam*, the Ontario Ladies' College journal, bears traces of careful editing, and is really a very serious paper.

The *Tuftonian*, for Christmas, equals, in its make up, any modern magazine, and we praise it without stint, but in its remarks about itself it is in danger of becoming too personal. It is a good paper. It tells us so itself.

The *University Monthly*, for December, makes a good attempt, for a small college, to keep its place among the journals of more favoured Universities.

The King's College *Record* is a journal of a literary cast, and atones for a rather scanty editorial treatment of University questions.

The number of female medical students entered at Paris this term is 114, of whom 90 are Russian, 12 French, with 8 English and 1 American, 1 Austrian, 1 Greek, and 1 Turk.



## DANIEL MCCOY.

Fresh from the land of corn and hay  
Where the black crows caw, and the lambkins play,  
Where people rise at break of day  
And live on endless cream:  
A country youth from a place way back,  
Came Dan McCoy with bundle and pack,  
From a homestead far remote from the track  
Of civilized stream.

In English grammar he was weak,  
But he laughed in Latin and sighed in Greek,  
His hair was red and his air was meek,  
And his soul did yearn for light.  
For he came with purpose and the will  
That purpose grand well to fulfill,  
He came to study at McGill—  
To soar in flaunting flight.

He studies hard does Dan McCoy,  
Study, in fact, is his only joy,  
I fear a somewhat dismal boy.  
A lonely country lad.  
His pale blue eyes and timid stare,  
His crown of fiery-coloured hair,  
His rather heavy awkward air,  
Bespeak his mood as sad.

But fired by potent magic wand  
Of intellectual converse grand  
Aglow his mind will soon expand,  
His voice will soon be heard  
Discussing works he's never seen,  
Or coun tries where he's never been,  
Whilst commonplaces grand he'll screen  
In flowing, flowery word.

Think not you are to smile at him,  
Nor cast his country style at him,  
He has no one to pilot him,  
This simple country swain.  
I would not have you feel contempt,  
Of such a hap I have not dreamt,  
So hold me free from the attempt—  
For Daniel's is a brain

That loves to sit and ponder free  
On problems that are hard to see,  
And he will get his Arts degree,  
He surely, surely will.  
And his will be an honored place  
At finish of the hard-run race,  
His plodding, steady-going pace  
More bounding gaits will kill.

SPRIGGINS.

## Between the Lectures.

*Labor Omnia Vincit.* Whose?

Is it *dignity* or *indignity* a Freshman is called upon to bear?

A Boodle Inquiry: What great Library at Oxford does the Fraser Institute resemble?

The Museum is to be congratulated on the recent acquisition of a fresh specimen of the order *bimana*.

When can a case be said to have progressed sufficiently to justify a physician in "calling in the remainder of the students?"

The members of the first year in Medicine desire to inform intending patients that their presence is not urgently requested in the wards.

In Latin.—Prof.: "Now, as to *quodam*; what is the significance of the termination *dam*?"

Freshman; "Makes it more emphatic, sir."

A man, having bought 1,000 Havana cigars, was asked what he was carrying. "Tickets to a course of lectures to be given by my wife," he replied.

A remarkable therapeutic discovery has recently been made, and in future Fl. Ext. Jaborandi will take its place among such drugs as Chloral Hydras and Tr. Ergot.

On one occasion, at least, Cook wished to be "elevated," when he was brought to a standstill, with his gruesome load, through an interference with the platform ropes.

Aunty: "So you're studying Roman History, Bobby? Why did Cæsar hesitate when he came to the Rubicon?"

Bobby: "Oh, 'cause he wanted to see if he had the Gaul to cross it."

"Young man," he said solemnly, "what would you think if I should put an enemy into my mouth to steal away my brains?" "I would (hic) think, sir," hiccupped the young man, "that you were going to an unnecessary expense."

The star of Medical Science, from a diagnostic point of view, is in the ascendant when "Round Ulcer of the Stomach," and "typical" at that, can be detected from lingual symptoms only. If such things can be done in the green tree, what will the dry bring forth?"

It was the day after Christmas, and they were opening a bottle of ale in their rooms; it opened in a hurry, frothing up on a grand scale.

"Hello!" said the first sophomore, "I believe that ale has been out all night, it's so frisky."

"Yes," said the second, "it has a head on it."

Little Dorothy had been intently watching her brother, an amateur artist, blocking out a landscape in his sketch-book. Suddenly she exclaimed—"I know what drawing is."

"Well, Dot, what is it?"

"Drawing is thinking, and then marking round the think."

Government Inspector—"Well, boys, what did the witch of Endor think she saw?" (Pause).

First Boy: "Plaze, sur, that wur an appurition!"

G. I.: "Quite right; but what is an apparition?" (Longer pause).

Second Boy: "Plaze, sur, that be a spectar!"

G. I.: "Yes, yes, quite right again, so far; but what's a spectre?" (Prolonged pause).

Bright Boy (in a wild falsetto): "Plaze, sur, that be a gintleman as goes about examin' scules!"

Chaplain: "So poor Hopkins is dead. I should have liked to speak to him once again, and soothe his last moments; why didn't you call me?"

Hospital Orderly: "I didn't think you ought to be disturbed for 'Opkins, sir, so I just soothed him as best I could myself."

Chaplain: "Why, what did you say to him?"

Orderly: "'Opkins," sez I, "you're mortal bad." "I am," sez'e. "'Opkins," sez I, "I don't think you'll get better." "No," sez'e. "'Opkins," sez I, "you're going fast." "Yes," sez'e. "'Opkins," sez I, "I don't think you can 'ope to go to 'eaven." "I don't think I can," sez'e. "Well, then, 'Opkins," sez I, "you'll go to 'ell." "I suppose so," sez'e. "'Opkins," sez I, "you ought to be very grateful as there's a place perwided for you, and that you've got somewhere to go." "And I think 'e 'eard me, sir, and then 'e died."



## College World.

An agitation is on foot at Vassar College to introduce the Cap and Gown.

Entrance Examinations for Yale, Harvard and Princeton are now held in London and Paris.

The University of Leyden is said to be the richest in the world. It has real estate valued at \$6,000,000.

There are thirty college graduates in the staff of the *New York Sun*. Connected with the whole press of Montreal there are but four.

At Harvard during the year the students have drawn from the Gore Hall Library over 60,000 volumes, and the number of "reserved books" taken out over night is more than 9,000 volumes.

The Wykeham Professorship of Logic at Oxford, England, is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Fowler, the President of Corpus Christi College, who was appointed in 1872.

The glee clubs of several colleges are making holiday tours through the New England and Western States. Their concerts afford opportunities for pleasant reunions of alumni, and give the public a glimpse of college life.

The old custom of cremating Analytical Geometry was revived recently at Amherst by the sophomores. A formal trial was held, and the prisoner, Anna Lytic G. Ometry, was condemned and executed with novel ceremonies.

Among the Scotch universities, Edinburgh leads with 3,500 students; then comes Glasgow with 2,200, Aberdeen 920, and St. Andrews, 220. The total number of students at the four universities has doubled within twenty-six years.

Mr. Wm. Dawes has presented Ripon College with a cottage for the use of lady students who desire to keep down their expenses. No charge is made by the college for room rent, and the young ladies do their own housework and cooking.

The catalogue of Trinity, N.S., for the current year shows a total of 118 students, divided as follows: Seniors 18, juniors 25, sophomores 36, freshmen 25, special and post-graduate students 14. . . . The library has now 29,000 volumes, besides 2,250 duplicates, and 16,000 unbound pamphlets.

The convocation of Oxford University has renewed the grant of \$500 a year to the British school at Athens. The British school, which was founded later than the American school, is now on a prosperous footing. There are already several Oxford men at work there, with a prospect of numerous additions next year.

The salaries paid Scottish college professors are far in excess of those paid in American universities. The most valuable professorships are those of the Medical Faculty at Edinburgh, some of which pay \$15,000, and none less than \$5,000. In the Faculty of Arts the chairs of Latin, Greek, and mathematics are worth

about \$9,000 a year at Glasgow, and about \$7,000 at Edinburgh.

Miss Fawcett, daughter of the late postmaster-general of England, applied to a famous mathematical "coach" at Cambridge to be taken as his pupil. She was rudely repulsed, the uncivil tutor declaring that he "would take no tabbies." The same Miss Fawcett has been systematically beating the best men of her year at the Trinity College examinations, and will doubtless be senior wrangler for the coming year.

President Dwight, of Yale College, does his writing on an old-fashioned secretary that is said to have been in the family 200 years, and the Puritanic straight-backed chair in which he sits looks as if it had been in the family at least a century. The study is a very cheery room, with an open wood fire that warms the President's back as he works. The only adornment is a picture of the Ascension that was given President Dwight when he was a professor in the Theological School.

Wells College, at Aurora, N.Y., has begun the erection of a new college building on the site of the old one. The ceremony of setting the stakes was a very pretty one. Miss Helen Smith, the principal, hit the first blow on the stakes. This was followed by blows from the seven young ladies who comprise the graduating class of '89. The *Alma Mater* of Mrs. Cleveland was never in a more prosperous condition.

We wonder how many thumbs were struck.—[Eds. UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.]

Since the beginning of 1880, in rowing, Yale has won six of the nine Yale-Harvard races, including three successive victories in 1886, 1887, and 1888—the time of the last race (20m. 10s.) being the fastest on record in America. In base-ball, after defeating all the nines in the Inter-Collegiate Association in 1880, Yale joined that Association in 1881, and has won the Inter-Collegiate championships in the following years: 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888. In football, Yale has lost but one match since 1878.

Frederick Apthorp Paley, grandson of the famous author of "The Evidences of Christianity," died in England a few days ago in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a graduate of Cambridge, and remained at that University until he joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1846. He returned to Cambridge in 1860, and became one of the most famous of the resident classical tutors. He edited a great number of Greek and Latin authors, and was Professor of Classical Literature in the Roman Catholic University at Kensington, London.

The librarian's record of books drawn from the Yale Library from September 1, 1887, to August 31, 1888, shows a total circulation of 9,849 volumes. The professors lead in drawing books, with 2,736, or about 28 per cent. of the whole number. Graduate students are next, with 1,738 volumes. The Divinity School takes 12 per cent., or 1,240 volumes. The four academic classes have a total of 2,182 volumes, the number taken by each class increasing steadily from Freshman to Senior year. The Sheffield Scientific School ranks lowest, taking only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



Berlin University attracts many students. The number entered for the present winter term is 5,700, which is 1,177 more than last summer and 322 more than last winter. The numbers of students attending the various faculties are: Theology, 840; law, 1,585; medicine, 1,456, and philosophy, 1,909. In addition to the matriculated students, 1,895 persons have been permitted to attend the various lectures, thus bringing up the total number of attendants at the University to 7,685. The greater number of this total, 4,302, are, as would be naturally expected, of Prussian nationality; 870 students come from other States of the German Empire, and 405 from different countries of Europe. The foreign students are: Russians, 127; Swiss, 86; Austrians, 39; Hungarians, 37; British, 33; Luxemburgers, 13; Italians, 11; French, 11; Roumanians, 11; Greeks, 10; Swedes and Norwegians, 9; Dutch, 6; Turks, 4; Servians, 3; Belgians, 2; Danes, 2, and one Saniard. From other continents than Europe there are 213 students—namely, 171 from America, 39 from Asia, 2 from Australia, and one from Africa.

At the Faculty of Medicine, in the University of Paris, Mlle. Schultze, the Russian young lady of 21 who presented herself for her doctor's degree, was warmly complimented by M. Charcot, who was one of the four members of the jury, and who admitted that women doctors pass their examinations most satisfactorily—better even than men. "But," he continued, "permit me to tell you that these women think more of themselves than of humanity. They aspire to the first rank, to the most prominent posts, to lucrative offices. They consent less willingly to be dressers in our hospitals, to apply those antiseptic treatments which demand sustained attention, minute care, and great physical skill. Here is an occupation for which women are so well suited; but they are too ambitious. As Nature, again, has barred their way to rôles which they seek to fill, I conclude that women doctors have no future before them, and will never be more than an exception." He then complimented the young lady before him on her beauty, her youth, her talent, and her courage. M. Landouzy, who followed him, remarked that in his opinion women doctors might with advantage turn their attention more especially, and with undoubted advantage, to the treatment of women and children.

## Sporting.

### HOCKEY.

#### MCGILL VS. LACHINE.

On Saturday afternoon, the University hockey team went to Lachine and played a friendly game with the Lachine team. McGill was accompanied by about fifty students. The train arrived at Lachine at 2.35 p.m., and the players, with their admirers, immediately proceeded to the rink of the Lachine Skating Club. Although the rink is rather small, the ice was in perfect condition, and the club kindly placed their

club-house at the disposal of the visiting team. Sharp at 3 o'clock the teams lined up as follows:—

McGill.	Position.	Lachine.
D. B. Holden.....	Goal.....	H. K. Danford.
R. M. Walsh.....	Point.....	W. Robertson.
F. S. Meighen.....	Cover-Point.:	Jenerfust.
H. D. Hamilton (Capt.)	Forwards.	W. J. MacGowan.
W. L. Jamieson.....		V. Barry.
H. M. Kinghorn.....		W. Shackell (Capt.)
F. Fry.....		A. Wood.

The McGill men won the toss, and played with their backs to the sun but against the wind. During the first half-hour the Lachine team had slightly the better of the game, and finally scored towards the end of the half. After the teams had changed goals, the college boys forced matters and soon secured a goal, Fry scoring. The visitors now seemed thoroughly acquainted with the rink, and got in some very fine team play. The Lachine men did some very good individual play, Robertson and Barry especially making some fine runs, but no goals were scored. From this point the college boys played a rushing game, and secured three more goals, Hamilton, Jamieson, and Fry scoring. All of the college team played well; Meighen, at cover-point, played a sure and steady game, and his checking was very clean and effectual.

## Correspondence.

### FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE.

*Editors of the University Gazette:—*

DEAR SIRS,—The question which called forth your editorial of the 22nd December, as to who should hold the honoured seats when two classes or two faculties attend the same lectures, has always engendered much bitter feeling, and not unfrequently an open rupture between the contending factions. It is said that some few years ago, so fierce did the struggle rage between two faculties, that for a whole hour nothing could be seen or heard but a struggling mass of humanity. This is a state of affairs that might well put to the blush men, whose greatest pride is to be considered gentlemen of fine sensibility and refinement, more especially when they reflect that it is brought about by their own selfish acts. Recently, the majority of seniors in another faculty took a different position to that of the Medical Sophomores. They maintained that where seniors and juniors attended the same course of lectures, every advantage should be conceded the latter. They rested their pretensions upon the solid foundation of the refined and cultured rules, to which the "unwritten laws" of college life must submit, of every true gentleman and lady, and which concedes every possible preference to the weaker class or individual. In the difficulty which is yearly creeping up in the same beehive in the Medical Faculty, there can be no doubt on which side the weaker class lies, and it undoubtedly should be preferred. By following such a course on all occasions, the stronger would never suffer from the weaker, when it happens—as is pretended by the



Sophomores in this instance—that there is far more depending upon them than in the weaker, and such unseemly and disgraceful wrangling would cease to be heard of among the students of McGill.

SENIOR.

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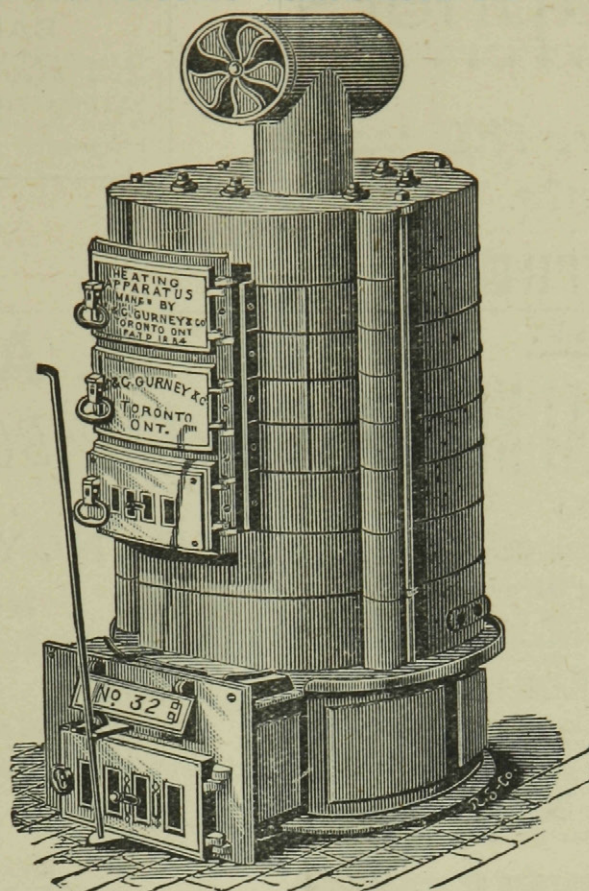
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

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